

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

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WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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CHINESE CRISIS
IN BRIEF ITEMS

The interior of China is now quiet.
Russian influence is growing in Pe-
king.

Li Hung Chang left Shanghai for
Peking on Sept. 14th.

Russia will insist on leaving Peking
and Japan will follow.

There was a grand thanksgiving ser-
vice at Peking on Sept. 8.

Prince Ching declines to act for Chi-
na without Li Hung Chang.

Germany announces that she has no
interest in the Yangtze Valley.

All Peking was looted by the foreign
troops except the Imperial palace.

Boxers are said to have defeated the
Imperial Chinese troops at Kiang-su.

France does not want to withdraw
from Peking but will follow the lead of
the Czar.

Li Hung Chang has been officially
named as China's representative at the
peace conference.

England is ready to act alone in Chi-
na if necessary and will insist on ade-
quate reparation.

The Kaiser and Czar are not to meet
in Poland or elsewhere to discuss the
Chinese situation.

The town of Tulu on the Grand Can-
al has been looted and burned by
Gen. Dorward's column.

Baron Von Ketteler was killed by a
bullet through the neck which must
have been instantaneously fatal.

Orders have been sent Gen. Chaffee
to prepare his forces for withdrawal
from Peking. The troops will go to the
Philippines.

The powers will soon withdraw from
China. Italy and France have agreed
and it is believed Germany must ulti-
mately do so.

Italy proposes negotiations with Chi-
na looking to peace, evacuation of Pe-
king, a Chinese loan and the main-
tenance of the empire.

The massacre and persecution of
Chinese Christians continue every-
where, and it is said the anti-foreign
leaders intend to exterminate them.

A special dispatch from Amoy says
that both the Japanese and English
marines were withdrawn on September
8, and that everything there is quiet.

The United States transport Lenox
arrived at Portland, Or., on September
11, from Taku, China. The Lenox will
return to China carrying 400 horses for
the Army.

An undated dispatch from Shanghai
announces the arrival there from Pe-
king of Dr. von Rothemann, Austro-
Hungarian Charge d'Affaires in China,
and Dr. F. M. Knobel, Minister of the
Netherlands.

From the present instructions of the
naval department, Germany will make
the strongest naval demonstration ever
made at Shanghai, namely, ten war-
ships with 3200 men and 166 guns.

These vessels four will be large cruisers,
four others will be somewhat smaller
and two will be gunboats.

It is learned at the British Embassy
in Berlin that Li Hung Chang has been
directed by the Emperor of China to
proceed immediately to Peking and co-
operate with Prince Ching toward a
settlement of all difficulties with the
powers. He has applied through the
Chinese Embassadors for a guarantee
of safe conduct at sea and on land on
his way to Peking.

The State Department is in receipt of
a cablegram from United States Consul
Goodnow at Shanghai, dated Septem-
ber 7th, reporting the deaths about July
31st at Fun-Chu and Tai-Ku of the fol-
lowing missionaries: Rev. and Mrs. C.
W. Price and daughter Florence, Rev.
and Mrs. E. R. Atwater and two chil-
dren; Rev. and Mrs. D. H. Clapp; Rev.
George L. Williams, Rev. T. W. Davis,
Miss Rowena Bird and Miss Mary L.
Partridge.

B. F. Dillingham, one of the wealthy
planters of the Hawaiian Islands is at
the Occidental, accompanied by his
family.—Call.

AWFUL WORK OF A
GULF COAST STORMThousands Of Lives Swept Away
At Galveston.THE ESTIMATED LOSS TO PROPERTY
OVER FIFTEEN MILLION DOLLARSMost of the Soldiers in the Forts Killed—Appalling Death
List—Relief Asked From the Country—Govern-
ment Giving Its Aid.

HOUSTON, Tex., Sept. 10.—One of the
greatest disasters that has occurred in
this country since the Johnstown, Pa.,
flood in 1889, when 6111 people lost
their lives, is that resulting from the
West India hurricane which swept Tex-
as on Saturday.

The entire city of Galveston is
wrecked, perhaps 8000 people lost their
lives, and many millions worth of prop-
erty was destroyed.

Other cities on the Texas coast shared
a similar fate, but the loss of life in
them was not so appalling.

Estimates of the number of dead are
placed between 3000 and 6000. The
property loss is incalculable. Galveston
is practically in ruins. The State of
Texas will act through the person of
Governor Sayers, but the tragedy is so
appalling, its money loss so great, that
the aid of the people of all the Union
may be needed. It is estimated that
between 4000 and 5000 buildings in Gal-
veston have been destroyed. Of those
that stand many will have to be torn
down as a matter of safety. To bury
the dead will be a task of several days.

The whole south side of the city from
end to end was stripped of every vestige
of habitation from the shore line to
a point 1000 feet north. Few, if any,
buildings escaped injury.

The dead from the graves were wash-
ed up and cast out upon the waters,
and the shore of the bay is littered
with corpses, while eight ocean steam-
ers and many small craft were torn
from their moorings and left stranded
miles away from the city, some to
bleach and rot.

It will be a month perhaps before a
train can reach Galveston, and all com-
munication will have to be by boat.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. S. Roberts,
Adjutant-General of the Department of
Texas, who was in Galveston on a tour
of inspection, may have been among
the victims at the fort. Of the 120 sol-
diers there, only fifteen are known to
have escaped.

The loss to the owners of buildings,
merchandise and personal property
probably will prove total, as little or no
tornado insurance was carried. Every
industrial establishment either was de-
stroyed or so badly damaged it will be
weeks before operations can be re-
sumed.

The cutting off of the water supply
from the city adds to the distress. It
will be necessary to haul water for
drinking and cooking purposes for the
40,000 residents twenty miles, until ar-
rangements can be made to repair the
system. The city is in darkness and
without fire protection.

The Orphan's Home, Twenty-first
street and Avenue M, collapsed like a
house of cards. How many dead chil-
dren and refugees are in the ruins could
not be ascertained.

Of the sick in St. Mary's Infirmary,
together with attendants, only eight
are understood to have been saved.

The Old Woman's Home in Rosen-
berg avenue, collapsed. The Rosenberg
schoolhouse is a mass of wreckage.
The high school is an empty shell. Ev-
ery church in the city, with possibly
one or two exceptions, is in ruins.

At the forts nearly all the soldiers
are reported dead.

The bay front from end to end is in
ruins. Nothing but piling and the
wrecks of great warehouses remain.
The elevators lost all their superworks,
and their stocks are badly damaged
by water.

Harrowing tales of the loss of whole
families, and many miraculous escapes
are told by the few survivors who have
thus far reached Houston. The relief
trains which arrived there early this
morning have the only means of com-
municating with Galveston, and den-
nite information as to the situation is
scarce. The cotton and rice crop
throughout the district devastated by
the storm is badly damaged in many
places, and in others totally destroyed.

Reports from Richmond, Texas, let-
ters, bring additional lists of dead and
property losses, and many places cut
off from all communication are yet to
be heard from.

AN APPEAL FOR HELP.

WASHINGTON, September 10.—The
following telegrams passed between the
White House and Texas to-day:

"HOUSTON, (Tex.), September 10.—
William McKinley, President of the
United States. I have been deputized
by the Mayor and citizens' committee

of Galveston to inform you that the
city of Galveston is in ruins and cer-
tainly many hundreds if not a thousand
are dead. The tragedy is one of the
most frightful in recent times. Help
must be given by the State and Nation
or the suffering will be appalling. Food,
clothing and money will be needed at
once.

The whole south side of the city for
three blocks in front of the gulf is
swept clear of every building, the
whole wharf front is a wreck and but
few houses in the city are really habit-
able. The water supply is cut off and
the food stock damaged by salt water.
All bridges are washed away, and
stranded steamers litter the bay. When
I left this morning the search for
bodies had begun. Corpses were every-
where. The tempest blew eighty-four
miles an hour and then carried Gov-
ernment instruments away. At the
same time the waters of the gulf were
over the whole city, having risen
twelve feet. The water has now sub-
sided and the survivors are left help-
less among the wreckage, cut off from
the world except by boat.

"RICHARD SPILLANE,"

"WASHINGTON, September 10.—J.
D. Sayers, Governor of Texas: The re-
ports of the great calamity which has
befallen Galveston and other points on
the coast of Texas excite my profound
sympathy for the sufferers, as they will
stir the hearts of the whole country.
Whatever help it is possible to give
shall be gladly extended. Have directed
the Secretary of War to supply rations
and tents upon your request.

"WILLIAM MCKINLEY."

A copy of this telegram was sent to
the Mayor of Galveston as well as to
Governor Sayers.

"AUSTIN, (Tex.), September 10.—The
President, Washington: Very many
thanks for your telegram. Your action
will be greatly appreciated and grate-
fully remembered by the people of
Texas. I have this day requested the
Secretary of War to forward rations
and tents to Galveston.

"JOSEPH D. SAYERS,
Governor of Texas."

ESTIMATES OF LOSS.

GALVESTON, (Tex.), September 11.
—Mayor Walter C. Jones estimates the
number of dead at 6000, and he is con-
servative. Over 2500 bodies have al-
ready been taken out to sea or buried
in trenches. These bodies are now all
badly decomposed and they are being
buried in trenches where they are
found. Others are being burned in the
debris where it can be done safely.

Galveston has been placed under
martial law.

Bodies are being towed to sea and
cast overboard.

Soldiers have shot several men for
looting. Vandals mutilate corpses to
get jewelry and the dead are stripped.
Many small towns near Galveston
were swept away by the flood.

GALVESTON, Sept. 12.—It will now
never be known how many have lost
their lives in this awful catastrophe.
Mayor Jones of Galveston thinks that
the dead will amount to 7000 and others
whose opportunities for judging are
less than that of the Mayor place it as
high as 10,000.

Forty ghoulies have been court-mar-
shaled and shot for robbing corpses.
Armed men patrol the city and vandals
are shot at sight. The sale of liquor
has been stopped.

The estimated loss exceeds \$15,000,000.
The revenue cutter Galveston may
have been lost. Relief is needed for
25,000 people.

TWO THOUSAND IDENTIFIED.

GALVESTON, (Tex.), September 13.—
More than two thousand dead bodies
have been identified, and the estimate
of Mayor Jones, that 6000 souls perished
in Saturday's hurricane, does not
appear to have been exaggerated. The
city is being patrolled by troops and a
citizens' committee, and a semblance
of order is appearing.

A great deal of damage has been done
to the public works along the harbor
by the moving back of the shore line.
The beach for miles beyond Galves-
ton is lined with corpses. Dead bodies
are thick for twenty miles.

Relief is pouring in from all over the
country and from abroad. The money
in hand amounts to \$1,300,000.

Eighty-five passengers on a train
near Beaumont were lost.

Clara Barton of the National Red
Cross Society has arrived here.

GALVESTON, Tex., Sept. 15.—So much
progress has been made here toward the

rehabilitation of the city and so har-
monious are the various forces working
that General McKibben, who was or-
dered here by the War Department to
assist the authorities in the storm disaster
at Galveston, has decided that his
presence is no longer necessary, and he
has now returned to his home at Wash-
ington. After having largely assisted in
the restoration of local confidence, the
withdrawal of General McKibben is tak-
en to mean that little is to be done here
but to care for the distressed, until nor-
mal business conditions have been re-
sumed. In this connection the local
Federal authorities that the War Depart-
ment will undertake as soon as possible
the restoration of its property at this
point.

Associated Press dispatches quoting
Eastern financiers on the future of Gal-
veston were read with much interest.
The idea, however, that the status of the
city will be changed finds no local adhe-
rence. The various railroads entering here
have determined to assist the citizens of
Galveston to the full extent of their ability
in rebuilding the city.

Colonel L. J. Poik, of the Santa Fe, has
received a very enthusiastic and encour-
aging message from the headquarters of
his road, declaring confidence in Galves-
ton, urging the business community to
proceed at once with the work of re-con-
struction and promising every help in
their power. As a result of the receipt
of the message Colonel Poik said to the
representative of the Associated Press:

"The railroad interests have decided to
combine their forces in order to rebuild
as quickly as possible a bridge from Vir-
ginia Point to Galveston. The large num-
ber of men will go to work in the morning
with this end in view. You may say to
the country that in six days a bridge
will have been built and trains running
over it. I have had a consultation with
other railroad interests and they have prom-
ised that they will be prepared to han-
dle incoming and outgoing shipments by
the time the bridge is finished. The bridge
we shall build will be of substantial but
temporary character. We shall subse-
quently replace it with a more enduring
structure. There is no reason why Gal-
veston ought not commercially to resume
normal conditions in ten days."

Colonel Prather, president of the Board
of Regents of the Medical College here,
and Colonel Breckenridge, a member of
the board, were among the late arrivals.
They met General McKibben and were
driven to the station in a badly bat-
tered condition, but on their return it
was announced that the college would be
immediately reconstructed by private sub-
scription, if the State was unable to bear
the cost.

Large gangs have been at work in the
business district and splendid progress
has been made in clearing away debris. The street
car company has a large force of men
at work cutting wires, removing obstruc-
tions and putting their track in condi-
tion.

Adjutant-General McCabe announces
that by tonight the water supply will be
restored to every part of the city and the
function of modern sanitation.

URGENT CALL FOR TROOPS.

DALLAS, Sept. 15.—There is urgent call
for fresh troops at Galveston. Those
there are worn out with guard duty,
burying the dead and cleaning up the
wrecks, or are sick from the insupportable
conditions. Governor Sayers last night
ordered the Craddock light infantry of
Texas to Galveston. The company reached
Dallas today and departed south.

A speech from Galveston says:

"There is no concealment to be made
of the fact that a pestilence is feared.
Efforts of the local and military authori-
ties are directed now to minimizing this
new danger. They are sending the women
and children to the interior as fast as
possible. All the able-bodied men must
remain for a time at least. There is
work for thousands of them and work
that must be done. The disposition of
bodies continues to be one of the largest
duties and besides this there are yet in
the city and on the island thousands of
carcasses which need attention. No
stagnant pools and the decomposing
bodies are a menace to life that makes a man tremble.
Thousands of barrels of lime can be used
to good advantage. No exaggeration is
made. A committee that will donate a
train-load of lime and get here quick will
do a greater service than by donating
twice the value in money. Send an abun-
dant supply of lime. Send disinfectants
and remove a danger far more imminent
than starvation."

A bulletin from Hitchcock says:

"Country districts are strewn with
corpses. The prairies around Hitchcock
are dotted with the bodies of dead men.
Scores are unburied and the decompos-
ing bodies are a menace to life that makes a man tremble.
Thousands of barrels of lime can be used
to good advantage. No exaggeration is
made. A committee that will donate a
train-load of lime and get here quick will
do a greater service than by donating
twice the value in money. Send an abun-
dant supply of lime. Send disinfectants
and remove a danger far more imminent
than starvation."

OFFERS OF ASSISTANCE.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 15.—The fol-
lowing telegram from Mayor Jones was re-
ceived to-day:

"GALVESTON, Texas, Sept. 14.—To the
Associated Press, Memphis, Tenn.—I am
in receipt of thousands of telegrams of-
fering assistance and inquiring about ab-
sent friends and relatives. All of these
have been promptly answered and the
stricken city is now probably serv-
ing to cause delay in transmission and de-
lay in their power to restore prompt
communication with the outside world and
have already partly succeeded and I am
assured that within the next few days
normal conditions will prevail. The
situation in Galveston has been in most
instances accurately reported and the dis-
tress of the people is great. Galveston
and vicinity need at once the assistance
of all the people. Remittances of money
should be made to John Sealey, treasurer
of the Relief Committee, acknowledgment
of which will be made in due course of time
as promptly as conditions will permit.

"WALTER C. JONES,
Mayor."

GVERNOR'S ESTIMATE OF LOSSES

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 15.—Governor
Sayers received the following official re-
port as to conditions in Galveston:

GALVESTON, Texas, Sept. 14.—Hon-
orable D. Sayers, Governor.—After the
most possible investigation here we feel
justified in saying to you and through you
to the American people that no such dis-
aster has ever befallen any community
in the history of our country.

The loss of life is appalling and may never
be accurately determined. It is estimated
at 3000 to 8000 people. There is not a
home in Galveston that has not been de-
stroyed while thousands have been de-
stroyed. The property is represented ac-
cumulations of sixty years and more mil-

THE NEWS
OF HAWAIIH. E. Cooper Visits Olaa
Plantation.

PRESS NOTES FROM HILO

In Jail for Murder—Burning Ohia
Wood—New Masonic
Temple.

Secretary Cooper visited Olaa planta-
tion on Tuesday as the guest of Man-
ager McStocker. His visit was mainly with
a view to securing information regarding
the line of the Hilo Railway Company.
He has no financial interest in either the
plantation or railway. He expresses sur-
prise at the enormous amount of work
done under Mr. McStocker's management.

"My visit had no direct connection with
the sugar company," remarked the Sec-
retary on his return. "All I wanted to
learn was regarding the proposed line of
the railway. The Government takes a
keen interest in the enterprise and we are
anxious to see it constructed for the pur-
pose originally intended."

"I can readily see that the completion
of the two railroads are of the utmost
importance to Hilo, with them your mer-
chants will be put in closer touch with the
outside districts. Mr. Gehr seems very
much in earnest in his survey work and
the maps submitted to the Government
are exceedingly fine. With the Hilo line
to Kona and the Kohala line to Hilo
connecting with it at Kailua, or wherever
the terminus may be, Hilo will have an
increase in business that will change
things very materially. What the people
should do to boom the railways, encour-
age the promoters in every way possible
so they may build with the least oppo-
sition to overcome. I had ten years' ex-
perience in railway life and I know just
what the construction of a line means."

"As to the shipping facilities of Hilo, I
can see that improvements are needed.
Plans have been presented to the Govern-
ment showing the feasibility of building
a canal from the sea and opening up Wal-
pole stream and ponds. I do not remem-
ber now just what the details of the
scheme are, but it occurred to me at the
time that it was better than the plan for
the breakwater for it would give you
complete landlocked wharves all the way
from Waiakae to Church street, and
Front street would eventually become the
wholesale district of the city. It seems to
me that this could be done for the same
amount of money that the construction
of a breakwater would require and you
would have something that was absolute-
ly safe and dependable. With a break-
water, at most you would be making an
experiment which might not prove at-
tention satisfactory. The canal, to my
mind, is the best plan and the Federal
Government could condemn all the land
required. I should say a canal eighty
feet wide would be all that was necessary
and if the soil is mud this could be built
at a comparatively small expense. The
dredgers in Honolulu rip out such stuff
as this. Your shipping facilities
will come all right once you have the rail-
roads—they are indispensable and have
them both built as railway lines for the
use of the general public rather than as
combination public and plantation in-
terests. These are things which interest indi-
vidually every resident of Hilo."

IN JAIL FOR MURDER.

Frank Keever, Aleck Reihart and
Charles Anderson, three sailors from the
schooner Okanagan, were rearrested last
Friday and will be charged with the mur-
der of Ah Cho, the Chinese hackman,
nearly three weeks ago.

These are the same men who were taken
into custody the day after the murder
was discovered and released after a few
weeks' detention, owing to lack of evi-
dence. Persons were afterwards found
who gave evidence which is considered by
the authorities sufficient to hold them for
trial. The prisoners were examined by
Secretary Cooper, who found that sev-
eral hours on the Saturday night on which
the murder was committed are not satis-
factorily accounted for by the men, and
from their own statements too much
under the influence of liquor to know
where they were at the time.

Any evidence connecting
them with the crime is circumstantial
up to this time.—Herald.

HILO SIDEWALKS

The street commissioners have recom-
mended that sidewalks of cement or cut
stone be placed on Waiakae, Shipman
Front, between Shipman and Waiakae,
and on Pitman street, between Waiakae
and the mauka line of the bridge.

The proposition to
have sidewalks on the mauka side of the
Front street, between King and Church
streets, was voted down, the commis-
sioners preferring to wait until the Govern-
ment provided means for widening that
thoroughfare. This recommendation car-
ries with it an order for the removal of
all wood sidewalks now on the streets
named.—Herald.

NEW MASONIC TEMPLE

The Masonic fraternity in Hilo has ac-
quired a building site on Waiakae, be-
tween Front and Church streets, for a
new temple. This step is made neces-
sary by the large increase in membership
and the erection of the Lodge of Perfection,
Chapter Rose Croix and Preceptory of
Knights Kadosh during the past week.
Plans will be prepared as soon as the de-
tails are completed.—Herald.

KOHALA-HILO RAILROAD

H. E. Soule is in receipt of a letter from
President Gehr of the Kona-Hilo Rail-
road in which he says that the arrange-
ments made for the construction of the
line from Hilo to the north are satisfac-
tory to him. Material will be
shipped to Hawaii so that the work of
grading and construction may begin with-
out delay.—Herald.

WILL USE OHIA WOOD

The Olaa Sugar Company has closed a
contract with Honolulu parties for a large
amount of ohia sawed and rough timber
to be delivered at Camry road, north of
Hilo, from which point the purchases
will be made for Honolulu. It is not
known to what extent the timber will be put
to use.

THAT RAWHIDE MEDAL

Commander Backus was interviewed by
a Tribune reporter early Thursday morn-
ing upon his life-saving work Regatta
day and incidentally upon the leather
medal which according to the Honolulu
press was presented him by the gratified
friends of the rescued to show the value
they placed upon his services.

It is this said Gentle, the Hea-
lan's boat, when near the bell buoy, got
in a heavy sea and was swamped, and
the Myrtle, shortly after rounding the
buoy, ran up against the same hard luck
and the Kinau appeared upon the scene about
this time bearing some freight and sev-
eral high chips of the Hilo triles, under
whose weight she was staggering. I am
always willing, however, to risk my life
and the safety of the liner for the pur-
pose of rescuing the drowning and when
I saw the pride of Honolulu clenching at
the atmosphere and going out to sea,
I took no thought of salvage or safety, but
promptly lowered a boat and brought
them on board, where I cheered their
hearts with much good booze and tender-
loin steak. The Healan's are naturally a
grateful set of beings and they appointed
a committee to get me a medal as a
memento of the occasion. At this point the
quintessential Chester Doyle took a hand and
requisitioned one of his ancient chestnuts by
getting them to put up the leather medal.
I knew the boys were coming to make a
medal presentation, and I had a case of
champagne close to the locker. I didn't like
the Doyle version of a joke particularly
and I told the boys so. They ad-
mitted that it was rather poor taste and
have agreed to put up the proper thing
when I get back to Honolulu.—Tribune.

ALL HIGH MASONS

H. E. Cooper, under special dispensa-
tion for the Grand Lodge, has raised
eighteen members of Kilauea Lodge, No.
332, to the Thirty-second Degree of Ma-
sonry and established the following Lodge of
Perfection: John G. Moir, Master, Arch.
C. Steele, S. W. Chas. H. Faier, J. W.;
Lodge Rose Croix—John H. Bole, Master;
Geo. H. Williams, S. W.; Allan S. Wall,
J. W.; Lodge Knights Kadosh—Philip
Peck, Preceptor; Wm. McKay, Sub-Pre-
ceptor; August Humbert, Asst. Precep-
tor; Olaf Omsted, Secretary; Frank A.
Hickel, Treasurer. Those who have re-
ceived the Thirty-second or highest de-
gree obtainable in the islands, are: P.
Peck, J. T. Moir, A. C. Steele, Chas. H.
Faier, Wm. McKay, Geo. Rodick, A.
Humbert, Wm. Vonnatt, J. Bole, A.
Wall, W. E. W. Chas. H. Faier, Louis
Andrews, E. N. Wilton, Ed. Metcalf, O.
Omsted, E. D. Baldwin, Dr. Archer Ir-
vin, Dr. Grace, These together with
Florentine Souza, J. U. Smith and H. H.
Renton are the charter members of Ka-
lana Lodge of Perfection, Lehua Chap-
ter of Rose Croix and Waiakae Precep-
tory of Kadosh.—Tribune.

REACHING FOR PEACE

Allies Are Trying To Negotiate.

CHAFFEE'S TROOPS TO GO

The Emperor and Empress Guests of a Manchu Prince—Emperor May Act.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The Japanese Legation has received the following telegram from the Foreign Office at Tokio:

"General Yamaguchi wired to the following effect:

"Colonel Shiba, who was sent with a company of cavalry to Tsing Ho on September 3d, escorted Prince Ching back to Peking. The Prince's residence, being in the district occupied by the Japanese, is guarded by them. Previous to his arrival the Prince communicated with Major-General Fukushima, saying that on account of the present grave situation he had been requested by the Emperor to return to Peking and to arrange affairs immediately."

SHANGHAI, Sept. 9.—A dispatch from Peking says that Prince Ching's secretary entered the city and conferred with the Spanish Minister, Senor de Cologan, doyen of the diplomatic corps. The result of the conference had not been made public when the advices left the capital.

WILL PRODUCE THE EMPEROR.

PEKING, August 21 (via Shanghai, Sept. 8).—It is unofficially but reliably stated that Prince Ching will produce the Emperor. The situation seems to hang upon this: If Prince Ching can discover the Emperor's majesty's rule will probably be re-established, as there is no other likely candidate. Prince Ching comes under the imperial edict and two other leading Chinese will be deputed to assist in the negotiations for a settlement, one of whom will probably be Li Hung Chang.

THE IMPERIAL PALACE.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—A dispatch from Peking says that after the allied troops traversed the place August 28th, the foreign Ministers and Generals returned and visited the audience halls, where they found six mandarins, including officials of the Tsung-li Yamen. The royal apartments and the rooms set apart for the women were not entered. Magnificent marble staircases, costly bronzes and valuable vases were encountered everywhere. The Emperor's throne, situated in a small building, is surrounded by pedestals on which are caskets containing written wishes to be opened after his death.

ALLIES MARCH AGAIN.

TIEN-TSIN, Sept. 8 (via Shanghai, Sept. 11).—A body of 4000 allied troops, including 200 men of the Fifteenth Infantry under command of Major Robertson, marched today against the cities of Sheng Hai and Tien-Tsin, where the presence of Boxers and the Tien-Tsin region. The advance was made in two columns for the purpose of flanking the towns. General Ward, personally commanded the expedition. The Japanese siege guns were taken with the expedition, which included a large force of cavalry.

ONE REGIMENT OF GERMAN CAVALRY AND ONE BRITISH BATTERY HAVE ARRIVED.

NINETY MISSIONARIES MURDERED.

SHANGHAI, Saturday, Sept. 8.—John Goodnow, the United States Consul-General here, after inquiries from every possible source, learns that the number of British and American missionaries murdered during the uprising in China, was ninety-three, while 170 others stationed in Chi-li and Shanai provinces are unaccounted for, and there is reason for the belief that they have met the same fate. Of those whose deaths have been absolutely proved twenty-two were Americans, eight men, eight women and six children; thirty-four were British, nine men, fifteen women and ten children. There is strong proof that thirty-seven more were killed at Tai Yuen. All the natives from that place fled substantially the same stories. Ten men, thirteen women and seven children are known to have been killed.

The list of missing persons: Americans, 20 men, 21 women and 21 children. It is impossible to get the number of the Catholics killed, but there were many French priests and sisters, and some were in the country where the Russians are fighting. There were also several Swedish and Danish.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 15.—The news of the contemplated withdrawal of the allies from Peking has caused a great sensation and is regarded here as a great mistake which is likely to evaluate in disturbances in other parts of China, where the people are certain to attribute the execution to a defeat of the European forces. Even here, the Chinese as a whole, do not believe that the allies ever reached Peking. They think the story a fabrication concocted for the purpose of impressing upon the officials.

Competent observers believe that a lesson must be brought home to China now in order to prevent serious outbreaks in the future.

BOXERS LEAVING.

TAKU, Wednesday, Sept. 12.—All the Boxers against whom an expedition of allies was sent to the westward had left the vicinity of Tu Lu in days previous to the arrival of the troops.

EMPEROR AND EMPRESS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—A despatch to the Herald from Peking says:

The Empress Dowager and the Emperor, with 8,000 troops as a guard, are now staying with a Mongol prince in Mongolia, 150 miles northwest of Peking, watching events here. No pursuit of them is intended by the foreign troops. If Peking is to be held, immediate steps must be taken to meet the problem of a food supply for half a million population or else there will be certain starvation next winter.

The yearly contribution of the Southern provinces of a hundred thousands tons of rice for the Peking Manchus is stopped by the military operations and part of it has been confiscated at Tien-Tsin.

The Russians are keenly pushing their interests. There are 8,000 of them here now. In Manchuria, they report fighting everywhere with Chinese troops, pointing to permanent occupation down to the great wall at Shanghai-Kwan.

The Japanese have 10,000 men here. They occupy the whole north part of the city, the largest and richest share of all

They seized two million taels of silver in the Board of Revenue.

LI HUNG CHANG

LONDON, Sept. 15.—A special despatch from Shanghai, dated Friday, September 14th, says that prior to the departure of Li Hung Chang for the north, the new German minister, Dr. Mumm von Schwarzenstein, exchanged visits with the Chinese statesman. The despatch adds that it is reported at Shanghai that the suggestion that a Russian cruiser escort Li Hung Chang to Taku was dropped owing to the decided objection of Vice-Admiral Seymour.

THE STATEMENT IS RIFLED THAT HISUNG, THE EMPEROR'S TUTOR, RECENTLY HANGED HIMSELF.

LOOTING OF PEKING

PEKING, Sept. 13.—Looting in Peking continues, both authorized and unauthorized. Few houses are guarded except those occupied by foreigners. The palaces and those in the outer suburb almost every house is destitute of furniture.

General Chaffee says he could not have believed that any city would ever be given over so completely to looters, and he earnestly desires the co-operation of any nation to prevent this.

On the other hand the missionaries complain because the sacred lead has not been looted. They urge that the royal family and other highly placed Chinese personages who were behind all trouble should be made to suffer more than those who blindly followed them.

General Fukushima, the Japanese commander, informed General Chaffee that brutal outrages were being committed in Tung Chow. He told the American commander that he had positive information that many women had thrown themselves into wells or committed suicide in other ways, after having been outraged, and that there were several atrocious cases of coolies who had been killed under peculiarly atrocious conditions. He requested General Chaffee to investigate and then to co-operate with him to check these barbarities as far as possible. General Chaffee ordered Major Muir to proceed immediately to Tung Chow and to report.

At a council of Generals today the Russian General Linevich said he had received information that two forces of Boxers, one numbering 10,000 and the other 4,000, were marching from the south to endeavor to cut the communications of the allies between Peking and the coast. He finally decided that the line was sufficiently guarded, as the allies would certainly receive definite tidings of the approach of the Boxers in time to mobilize at any given point. The council merely issued orders for increased vigilance on the part of the outposts.

THE TELEGRAPH LINE HAS BEEN BASED AGAINST PRESS MESSAGES BECAUSE OF THE ENORMOUS GOVERNMENT BUREAU.

AWFUL WORK OF A GULF COAST STORM

(Continued from Page 1.)

lions than can be safely stated. Under these conditions with ten thousand people homeless and destitute, with the entire population under a stress and strain difficult to describe, we appeal in the hour of our great emergency to the sympathy and aid of mankind.

"WALTER JONES, Mayor.

"R. B. HAWLEY, Member Congress, Galveston District.

"McKIBBEN, Command Dep't Texas."

The information reaching here from an official source states that reports of promiscuous shooting of vandals at Galveston have been exaggerated.

MORE HOPEFUL FEELING.

GALVESTON, Texas, Sept. 15.—A more hopeful feeling is observable everywhere and the situation is brightening rapidly. State Health Officer Dr. Blunt believes that there is no danger of an epidemic from the conditions resulting from the storm. The City Board of Health adopted a resolution providing that the city's Emergency hospitals have been established in every ward for the treatment of the sick and wounded. The Ursuline convent has been converted into a great general hospital for the more serious cases with a full corps of physicians and trained nurses. All public and private hospitals are filled to their capacity. Medical supplies are still much needed.

Banks and some other branches of business have resumed. Others are actively preparing to resume. Preparations for rebuilding have been going on in the business part of the city.

Telegraph and railroad lines are being rapidly restored. This morning the postal telegraph company has four wires working into the city and within forty-eight hours will have its system almost completely re-established to the basis existing before the storm. The Western Union is in even better shape, but with both companies the service of wires has been but temporary, time being the all-important consideration at present.

Acting in conjunction with the other roads, the Santa Fe is bending every energy toward the building of a temporary structure across the bay for the running of the trains into the city and the postal wharves, which will probably be ready for the loading of vessels before the first train arrives. The wharves themselves withstood the buffeting of the awful storm to a remarkable degree and as soon as the piles of debris are removed, ships will be able to load and unload with but little inconvenience. The internment and cremation of human bodies and carcasses of animals are being vigorously prosecuted. It is conservatively estimated now that the loss of human life will exceed 6,000, with half that number wounded.

Theodore Boehl, who lives twelve miles from the island, reports the following killed:

John Schneider's whole family.

Henry Schneider's whole family.

Fritz Boehl and wife.

Andie Boehl lost wife and three daughters.

Oster Mayer and wife.

Only about six houses remain between South Galveston and the city limits.

Of probably 1,000 living on the island, at least one-third were lost. There are 200 bodies on the beach between the Mott place and the city limits. Eighteen people in this neighborhood got together and burying the dead. They are out of provisions.

Bishop Gallagher, of the Catholic diocese, states that no member of the clergy or of the sisters in the city of Galveston were the ten at the orphanage, down the island, heretofore reported dead.

Daily papers and illustrated papers have been wild for photographs of the Galveston disaster. The town is under military law and the people are not in a mood to brook photographers. Three photographers who ventured out had their instruments smashed and themselves pressed into service burying dead bodies.

The British steamer Iduna, in coming to quarantine, fouled an obstruction in the jetty channel and sustained slight injuries. It is supposed to be a mine casing, carried into the channel, when the torpedo station was destroyed.

GOSSIP OF LONDONERS

A Parliamentary Campaign Under Way.

AS TO THE BOER WAR

American Investment Capital Want in London—Krueger's Millions.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—When a clear cut issue is again discernible in the confusion surrounding the Chinese difficulties, there may be a reawakening of real interest, but at present China holds quite a secondary place in the public mind in England. The Parliamentary campaign is in full swing, but Lord Salisbury has not yet taken the country into his confidence as to the balloting day; and the consequent uncertainty gives a stump speaking that is getting on in every constituency, an academic tinge. So, Great Britain lacking a more interesting topic, has returned to the consideration of the war in South Africa; and the newspapers are eagerly scanned for signs of the real end of the campaign, as Great Britain is tired of carnage.

President Krueger's dramatic retreat has led the commentators to re-announce the close of the war, but the long lists of casualties or deaths in hospital aggregating 200 a week, which continue to fill up the bulletin boards at the War Office belie their statements.

The veiled threat respecting the employment of rigorous measures sanctioned by the customs of war, is hailed with satisfaction by the English press which, too, has lost patience with Lord Roberts' leniency. Bulletins from Macdonald point to the speedy collapse of the Boer army. Sir Redvers Buller's immense seizure of Boer stores at Spitzkop, General Botha's retirement from command, General Pole-Carew's successful advance eastward along the railway, with General Hamilton within supporting distance behind him; General French's advance toward Barberton and various operations by Generals Hart, Clements and Rundle, are proofs that the pressure of overwhelming numbers is irresistible, and that the Dutch burghers are fighting without hope and are gradually breaking down.

Military experts expect that the last real battle of the war will be fought at Nelspruit and that Commandant Viljoen's forces will then disperse. Their forecasts have been falsified so often that little importance can be attached to them and it is a fairly safe conclusion that there will be little except police work after Komatipoort has been occupied. The general elections will not be deferred for the completion of the police work, since, unhappily, that is likely to go on for several years.

The claims, hitherto made that the British losses in South Africa have been small as compared with those of other campaigns appear to need revision, judging from recent calculations made by a well known actuary, who finds that of the officers in South Africa, 721 per thousand have been killed or have died from wounds, 30.6 per thousand of the officers have died from disease, while of the men 19 per thousand have been killed or died from wounds, and 41.6 have died from disease. These startling statistics not only illustrate that while the officers and men have suffered approximately equally from disease, the risks of the officers in action have been hugely disproportionate, and also that the rate of mortality in South Africa is much greater than in the Franco-German war. Krueger's millions are the subject of discreditable paragraphs and long narratives of dispraise. The lowest estimate of his wealth is £1,000,000, invested abroad; while some calculators figure his wealth at £5,000,000. The Transvaal Government is supposed to have two or three million pounds in German bank money, which will be hoarded by the managing committee, Dr. Louis says, for a future rising when England is in other difficulties.

All kinds of rumors are current regarding the coming of American enterprise and capital to relieve London's congested traffic. The Metropolitan is far behind every provincial center many things that go to make up a modern city is beginning to be realized by Englishmen as well as by Americans, and a demand is arising for new blood—American or otherwise—capable of solving transit problems. One thing only to attempt a journey to the city by train, the enormous delays and vexations to which business is subjected under present conditions. The main artery, Trafalgar Square to the Bank, is so torn up that it takes cars and busses thirty or forty minutes to cover a journey of less than two miles. Connected with all this congestion is the great problem of housing the working masses, at which the closest students of London's social problems are abashed, though they readily perceive that the only remedy as in the case of lessening the congestion of the street, lies in widespread network of rapid transit which, under the county council rules must hereafter be subterranean. London, therefore, will gladly welcome American aid, and there is no lack of indications that Americans are actively seeking investments in this and other directions. There is scarcely a hotel in London that does not contain an important representative of some American industry or enterprise which has been actively engaged in promoting. There is much gossip over the statements that Mr. Charles T. Yerkes of Chicago and New York has secured control of the stock of the Charing Cross, Euston and Hampstead underground railroad and it is hinted that the denial made in this connection Thursday by Mr. Smith, the secretary of the company, is already called to the Associated Press, is by no means conclusive. It is pointed out that there are some evidences of truth in these reports, and Mr. Yerkes' friends openly declare that he has not only secured this valuable opening but that his coming to London means that he will control the electrical traction system of the metropolis. Nor is London the only place where American capitalists are engaged in electrical enterprises. The next few days will probably see the completion of plans for the construction and consolidation of a system of 120 miles of suburban lines connecting Manchester, Liverpool, Bolton and a score of smaller towns in the most populous district of northern England. This project is in the hands of Messrs. "Tom" and Albert Johnson, of New York.

American coal and railroad magnates are also busy here.

Mr. Robert Picot, superintendent of the Pittsburgh division of the railroad, is still with Carnegie and President Cassatt is watching developments at one London hotel, while the Baltimore and Ohio people have their headquarters at another. Both parties are confident that American coal has found a permanent place on the continent, if not in England. Every American consul in Europe has been set to work to supply statistics as to the possibility of finding a market.

"The great drawback," said a prominent member of the Baltimore and Ohio syndicate, "is lack of transportation. If Messrs. Carnegie and Cassatt can equip a fleet of vessels specially adapted for carrying coal, such as our iron ore and oil fleets, and give through rate from the coal mines to Marseilles and Odessa, the United States would have the European coal market at her feet for all time."

As to the period as to whether Lord Salisbury has extended Lord Eland's former service as British Ambassador which expires in a few months, there are many conjectures as to who will succeed him at Washington. Sir Henry Howard, who has been British Minister at the Hague, and Lumburg since 1896, and who is described in the London Times as a "straightforward diplomatist of such a character as Americans like to deal with," is rather more often mentioned than others. Sir Henry Howard has served more than once at the British Legation at Washington, and his wife is a daughter of the late George W. Riggs, of Washington. He was born in 1857 and entered the diplomatic service in 1885.

THE TRIBUNE'S SPECIALS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—A despatch to the Tribune from London says:

Lord Salisbury has been at the Foreign Office, but there are no immediate signs that the situation in China has been cleared. London editors certainly are as much in the dark as they were when the Premier was in Vosses. The Times is keeping abreast with Dr. Morrison rather than following the lead of the other papers, and condemning a secret understanding between Germany and Russia.

It has been the current belief in diplomatic circles that an understanding of this kind would be brought about, but it has been based upon natural inferences rather than upon definite information. Russia and Germany had in connection with the close of the war between China and Japan and obtained naval stations and territory. It has been the natural suggestion that they would repeat this process in the existing crisis and there has been nothing in the negotiations over the settlement of the Russo-Japanese war leading to modify this inference. Practical diplomats have been convinced that the German Emperor, after supporting England strongly in South Africa during the last year, cannot be depended upon to take up British interests in China, but will be more likely to make terms with the Boers. The validity of these inferences is accepted by well-informed men in diplomatic circles. It is in the natural order of events that the German Emperor who has ambitions of his own in the Far East, should have a good understanding with Russia respecting the Far East.

Lord Salisbury's own policy remains a mystery and only one thing can be asserted with any degree of confidence. That is that the British forces will remain in Peking indefinitely. England, being without a diplomatic ally in the Chinese complication, will naturally maintain a strong military presence in the city, and will decline to send away her troops until the imperial government has been reconstructed and some effective measures have been taken for securing the punishment of the guilty mandarins.

Press dispatches are filled with forecasts of the peace negotiations, and the conditions which Russia and the other powers are likely to impose. Most of these summaries are ingenious guesses work, and all are premature. The demand for the return of the Emperor to power is accurately stated without doubt, but this leaves the question of the Empress's attitude unsettled and that lies at the bottom of the present complications. The leaders of the Boer revolt and of the imperial army can never be punished if she retains any influence at the palace.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—A despatch to the Tribune from London says:

Lord Salisbury is expected to have made any sign respecting the dissolution of Parliament, but Lord Roberts is evidently hastening the general elections. Disclamations and bulletins which have been received from Macdonald in the last twenty-four hours.

The British commander-in-chief's proclamation to the Boers respecting Mr. Krueger's retirement from the Transvaal and his resignation from office, is an adroit and statesmanlike document, which can hardly fail to be helpful in accelerating the disbandment of the guerrilla troops.

The statement that 15,000 Boers are prisoners of war causes surprise here, where the number of the Dutch was not supposed to be over 10,000.

The German and American legation guards have returned to the ships.

NEW BRIDGE AT KALIH.

Other Street Improvements on Fama Side of the City.

Assistant Superintendent W. E. Rowell of the Public Works Department, together with Supervisor of Roads Campbell, visited Kalih yesterday to look over the situation with reference to the proposed new bridge across the Kalih stream, and work will commence on it as soon as estimates and plans can be drawn. The bridge will be a fine one, built of stone and concrete and will be as wide as the road at that point. It will in all likelihood cost in the neighborhood of \$5,000 or \$6,000. The present bridge is a little wooden affair, entirely inadequate to carry the traffic which crosses the bridge.

The widening of King street in Palama was also looked over by Mr. Rowell and Mr. Campbell. A stretch of ground six feet wide running from Liliuokalani's place to the Asylum road has been donated by the Bishop Estate Company and this will make King street through that district the established width.

CURED OF CHRONIC DIARRHOEA AFTER THIRTY YEARS OF SUFFERING.

"I suffered for thirty years with diarrhoea and thought I was past being cured. I was told by a friend, John S. Halloway, of French Camp, Miss., 'I had suffered much time and money and suffered so much that I had given up all hope of recovery. I was so feeble from the effects of the diarrhoea that I could do no kind of labor, could not even travel, but by accident I was permitted to find a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and after taking several bottles I am entirely cured of that trouble. I am so pleased with the result that I am anxious that it be in reach of all who suffer as I have.' For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, Hawaii Territory.

REDUCES ITS CAPITAL

Action Of American Bank.

TO FORM NATIONAL BANK

Preliminary Step in Reorganization—Capital Reduced to \$250,000 From \$750,000.

Chief Justice W. F. Frear yesterday authorized the First American Bank of Hawaii to reduce its capital stock from the sum of \$750,000 to \$250,000. This action follows the plan outlined by Col. George W. Macfarlane during his recent visit to the Islands and has been anticipated for some time past. It is one of the steps in the transfer of title of the bank to become the First National Bank of Hawaii.

In the petition for permission to reduce the capital stock the proceedings at the meeting of the corporation on July 11th are set forth, when 5124 shares out of a total of 7500 shares were represented and resolutions were adopted giving the Board of Directors authority to take all the necessary steps to convert the bank into a National Bank under the provisions of the National Bank Act of the United States.

The most important of these resolutions is as follows: "Resolved, That when a National Bank succeeding this institution or taking over its business or a part thereof is organized, or sooner, if necessary, the Directors are authorized to call in the sum due on the subscribed capital stock, to wit: the sum of \$250,000, and to carry on the business of this institution under its charter as a general banking savings loan and trust company with that capital, and to take over and deliver to the officers of the National Bank organized in this behalf, any and all property remaining and belonging to this institution, and to receive in payment thereof paid up shares in said National Bank to the amount of \$500,000 and to deliver such stock to the stockholders of this bank in proportion to the number of shares held by each of said stockholders."

"Be it further resolved, That in the event of the change last above set forth that said directors are hereby authorized to change or have changed the name of this institution, as follows: 'The First American Savings and Trust Company of Hawaii, Ltd.' And said directors are also hereby authorized and empowered to execute any and all documents under seal or otherwise necessary or proper for the carrying out of the purposes above set forth, and to pay all expenses incurred or incidental in the carrying out of any of the foregoing purposes."

The petition represents that all the requirements of the premises of this resolution have been carried out and that all is now ready for the reduction of the stock. The petition is signed by Cecil Brown, president of the bank, and by E. M. Boyd, its secretary.

The petition was presented immediately to Chief Justice Frear and formally granted at once.

A LOCAL ITEM.

There are a great many of them. Every paper has its share. Statements hard to believe; harder to prove.

Statements from far-away places. What people say in New York. Public expression from California. Oft times good endorsement there. But of little service here at home. Honolulu people want local proof.

The sayings of neighbors, friends and citizens.

Home endorsement counts. It is beyond dispute. This is the backing that stands behind every box of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

Mr. John E. Bush of Punchbowl st., this city is attached to the Hawaiian Interpretation staff at the Supreme Court. He says: "I had kidney trouble, and, acting on the recommendation of a friend, who had tried your invaluable remedy, I got some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills at Hollister Drug Co.'s store. They were just as beneficial to me as they had been to my friend. It is well the virtues of these pills should be made known, for they really are an excellent medicine for kidney trouble."

This is only one case in hundreds right here in Honolulu—people whom you may know—people whose statements can not be disputed.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents per box, or sent by mail on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Remember the name—DOAN'S—and take no other.

Alaska and Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—McKinley's letter of acceptance contains the following: The present Congress has given to Alaska a territorial government for which it has waited for more than a quarter of a century. It has established a representative government in Hawaii, has enacted bills for the most liberal treatment of the pensioners and their widows, has revived the free homestead policy.

E. O. Hall & Son have on hand a large assortment of pneumatic buggy tires, in all sizes.

LIGHT Housekeeper's Dining Outfit, \$14.85.

CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES:

- 6 Dinner Plates.
- 6 Soup Plates.
- 6 Tea Plates.
- 6 Cups and Saucers.
- 2 Meat Dishes.
- 2 Vegetable Dishes.
- 1 Salad Bowl.
- 1 Tea Pot.
- 1 Gravy Boat.
- 1 Sugar Bowl.
- 1 Butter Dish.
- 1 Spoon Holder.
- 1 Milk Jug.
- 6 Fruit Plates.
- 1 Fruit Dish.
- 1 Water Jug.
- 6 Water Glasses.
- 6 Salt Cellars.
- 3 Pepper Shakers.
- 1 Vinegar Bottle.
- 1 Oil Bottle.
- 1 Mustard Pot.
- 6 Knives.
- 6 Forks.
- 6 Soup Spoons.
- 6 Tea Spoons.

LIGHT Housekeeper's Kitchen Outfit, \$18.10.

CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES:

- 1 Wickless Gas Flame Oil Stove.
- 1 Soup Pot (Granite Iron).
- 2 Sauce Pans (Granite Iron).
- 1 Coffee Pot (Granite Iron).
- 1 Cake Turner.
- 1 Strainer.
- 1 Egg Beater.
- 1 Large Egg.
- 1 Large Spoon.
- 1 Large Knife.
- 2 Vegetable Pans.
- 1 Dish Pan.
- 1 Oil Can.
- 1 Funnel.
- 1 Can Opener.
- 1 Teakettle.
- 1 Dipper.
- 1 Milk Pail.
- 1 Tea Container.
- 1 Coffee Container.
- 1 Toaster.

See the above outfits in our large front window.

W. W. DIMOND & CO., LTD.
KING STREET.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD FROM ALL IMPURITIES FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure.

Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sores Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter.
Cures Rheumatism from whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bone.
As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles, 25 and 50 each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

Castle & Cooke, Ltd.
HONOLULU.

Commission Merchants.
SUGAR FACTORS.

—AGENTS FOR—
The Ewa Plantation Co.
The Waiwala Agricultural Co., Ltd.
The Kohala Sugar Co.
The Waimea Sugar Mill Co.
The Koloa Agricultural Co.
The Filton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.
The Standard Oil Co.
The George F. Blake Steam Pump & Weston's Centrifugals.
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.
The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.

The Action at Indianapolis Takes 142,000 Miners Out of the Anthracite Diggings.

AN OPERATOR'S VIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15.—Calvin Lee, who has been a coal operator thirty-eight years, and is at the helm of the Lattimer & Harwood Collieries in the high region of Luzerne county, expresses the opinion in an interview that the demands made by the United

Latest Sugar Prices.
NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—Sugar,
firm; fair refining, $4\frac{1}{2}$ c; centrifu-
gal test, 5c; Molasses sugar, 4c.
Refined—firm; crushed 6.55c; powdered
6.25c; granulated, 6.15c.

**Most of the Meetings Held on Oahu
Were Well-Attended--Many
Speeches Made.**

Japanese Consul General at Honolulu first brought the matter to the attention of the Hawaiian authorities, claiming that the losses incurred by the American subjects be reimbursed to the President McKinley gave the necessary authority to Governor Dole to appoint a commission of five members to look upon all claims of this nature, but objection of the claimants this through. The authorities here feel that it is a matter which Hawaii should settle just, and moreover there is no available for such losses. The suit is under consideration, however, it is hoped some means may be adopted by co-operation of Washington and Honolulu for adjusting the matter.

ROBERTS' PROCLAMATION.
LONDON, September 14.—The following dispatch has been received at the War Office from Lord Roberts: "MACHADODORP, September 13. Krueger has fled to Lourenzo Marquez and Botha has been obliged to give over the command of the Boer army temporarily to Viljoen on account of his health. In consequence of this I have circulated a proclamation, as follows: "The late President Krueger, with Reitz and the archives of the South African Republic, has crossed the Portuguese frontier and arrived at Lourenzo Marquez with the view of selling the archives of the late President Krueger for Europe at an early date. Krueger has formally resigned the position which he held as President of the South

Col. Sam Norris is in the city from Kahuku.

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POLITICS ON MAUI ISLE

Organization is Badly Done.

TROUBLE IN ALL CAMPS

Building Boom at Lahaina--Body of a Japanese Found in the Sea.

MAUI, Sept. 19.—Politics is still in a very crude state on Maui. There is great need in closer organization by all the parties if any effective political work is to be done. Even in the Republican ranks—the only party on Maui that is really organized—there is great danger as regards dissensions.

At the last convention a Walhee leader left the convention and probably the Republican party because he was not elected as a delegate to the Territorial Convention. It is reported that he is now talking of disregarding party lines and of selecting nine candidates for legislative honors from the three parties. The dissension of this politician is typical of what is likely to happen at the coming nominating convention if all local favorites are not chosen as candidates for the legislature. Thomas Clark of Wailuku stated recently in a political address that the Maui Republicans had secured nearly all of the most able of the native politicians. Hence Republican party managers will have to exercise great diplomacy in the selection of candidates or some one will be offended and bolt the party.

Wilcox seems to have made a mistake on Maui. At his nominating convention at Wailuku on September 1st, the slate that was carried through the convention is not at all satisfactory to many of the Independents. In the first place most of the names on the ticket are little known in politics and but a few of them have any political influence. Then, too, there's great dissatisfaction with the apportionment. The Kula precinct which registers about seventy voters gets two of the nine candidates (Kamakele and Eldredge) and is thus put on an equality with Wailuku whose registration will probably foot up to more than 400. So another nominating convention, a so-called Democratic assemblage is summoned to meet at Wailuku on the 24th. This time it is to be a fusion between Independents and Democrats. Wilcox simply summoned his friends and adherents here and there all over the island, but this time the delegates are to be regularly chosen by the different precinct clubs. The Independents will allow the Democrats one candidate for senator and probably W. H. Cornwell will be the nominee. The two other candidates will be natives, one of whom probably will be Thomas Clark. Rev. J. Kamakele of Kula has refused the Wilcox party nomination for representative. From all this it is evident that politics on Maui are in rather a chaotic state.

At the Democratic meeting held in the Walhee native church during the evening of the 13th, after Messrs. Wise, Coke, Clark and Richardson had finished speaking, Rev. Nawahine arose and endorsed the Democratic-Independent doctrine advanced by the speakers and the people who crowded the church said that they must follow their "Kahunapule."

Wm. White for senator and Charles Cockett for representative at present seem to have no opposition in Lahaina. During Saturday evening, the 15th, a dance was given at Spreckelsville in honor of Manager W. J. Lowrie's birthday. A most enjoyable time is reported.

On Monday afternoon, the 17th, the first meeting of the term was held by the Makawao teachers. The following officers were elected: S. R. Dowdle, president; Miss Eva Smith, vice-president; and Eugene Capellas, secretary. Lahaina as well as Wailuku is having a building boom. Sheriff L. M. Baldwin has recently completed a block of buildings, containing three stores; Goo Hip, a well-known Chinese, is constructing a two-story building containing five stores; M. McCann is building a new saloon with a store-house for liquors built of solid masonry with iron grates for windows. The plantation is building a pretty new cottage for Mr. Oleson, the store-keeper. All these buildings are on the street that runs along the water front.

Some of the cane of the upper lands at Nahiku is looking very much neglected. Hilo grass showing most prominently. Several of the lower fields however present a fine appearance.

Kenneth Wallace of the Wilder S. S. Co. is enjoying a vacation at Judge Kopeka's, Wailuku.

Lehualuana Seminary is short-handed in regard to its teaching force owing to the non arrival of E. H. Carleton, W. D. Potter, a U. C. man, is the new teacher at the school.

Owing to the late arrival of the Kinau at Lahaina Tuesday evening, the 18th, the proposed Democratic campaign meeting in Hale Aloha was postponed until this evening, the 19th. Messrs. W. H. Cornwell, John H. Wise, Thomas Clark and John Richardson are among the speakers that will address the meeting.

The Pioneer Mill will use the large piece of land in front of the Lahaina market for a lumber yard. Twenty years ago the best taro produced on Maui was raised on this old taro patch. The Board of Registration has recorded about 175 names of voters in Lahaina precinct. The Board departs for Kalaupapa per Lehua this evening at 10 p. m.

Early this morning, the 19th, the body of a Japanese was discovered by

some Hawaiians in the sea on the Lahaina side of the wreck of the Ssmr. Kikohana. The natives brought the dead man to land. The police think the Japanese is a plantation employee who for some unknown reason committed suicide. He had a rope around his neck.

Judge and Mrs. J. W. Kalua went to Molokai on the 18th for a brief visit.

(From Another Correspondent.)

MAUI, Sept. 19.—What malevolent fate has befallen the Kahului school-house? It looks as if it had not been painted for a decade, and bears more resemblance to a disused dungeon than to a place of light and learning. So many new buildings are going up that Kahului looks almost spick span to what it used to, and it seems altogether unreasonable that the school house should be the dingiest domicile in the whole aggregation.

The principal director of the Hawaiian Commercial has authorized an immediate beginning of the new hotel, and a splendid site, right on the waterfront, has been selected. Building operations will follow at once, and the whole community of Central Maui will soon have one more reason for gratitude to the liberal philanthropist, whose noble deeds have met Maui's needs so often that all men's good word is his.

Commencing at Lahaina, and running to Kihel, Wailuku and all over the central part of this island, is a splendid road, in repair. For the last six months these roads, however, seem to have been totally neglected. Loose rocks of all sizes have rolled down into them, from the higher ground, and holes, which a very small amount of repair would do away with, have become so frequent, that it is almost unsafe to drive over them after nightfall. Broken carriage springs, damages to horses' knees, and the tempers of their owners, have of course resulted, and are of almost daily occurrence. But a very small outlay is required to obviate all this, and it seems a pity that such a splendid system of highways should be allowed to deteriorate for want of the proverbial stitch in time.

Rumor, or the Maui News, has it that a fusion has been effected between the Democrats and the Independents of Maui. Well, it may be so, but it is a good deal like adding nought to cipher with zero thrown in. For of the total number registered, so many have avowed themselves as Republicans, and pledged themselves to the support of the Republican party and platform, that the fusion party is almost invisible, and if the other islands do anything like as well the result is a foregone conclusion.

SOME ADVICE TO SUGAR MEN

A Correspondent Gives the Results of Various Mill Experiments at Kahuku.

Kahuku, Oahu, Sept. 20, 1900. Editor Advertiser:—Will you kindly insert the following and oblige a subscriber:

How a sugar boiler and chemist may keep on good terms with an engineer:

Put in all the water the big pan will take, then take in your cold juice, and open to 1½ or 2, turn every steam valve on about twelve coils, then as the pan works up open all the other eight coils about two turns each, making a total of twenty steam coils at two turns on each valve which is the coil capacity of the big pan.

Always wash out your pan by boiling with water for one and a half hours with all steam coils on one turn and your vacuum pump going and carrying about twenty-eight inches of vacuum.

Use all the live steam possible on the number one small vacuum pan to hurry it up, which makes including the big vacuum pan twenty-six coils of live steam. This does not include the molasses pan which uses three more steam coils full open. All these coils mentioned are about equal to a ten-inch or twelve-inch pipe open at full blast which will use all the steam fourteen boilers will make, burning six of said boilers with alberoba wood, two of said boilers with coal, and the remaining six burn the trash passed from a nine-roll mill, grinding about 1000 tons of cane per twenty-four hours. And last, but not least, when the steam drops to twenty-five pounds, open the steam inlet to the superheater full open, also turn steam on all four triple effects and on all the re-melting tanks.

The above is good advice to sugar boilers.

Yours truly, A SUBSCRIBER.

Postal Rates to Islands.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—Today the Canadian postal authorities issued a notification to all postmasters that on and after October 1st next, the domestic rate will apply to Porto Rico, Hawaii, Guam, the Philippines and the American islands of the Samoan group. The popularity of this order is that while the distance from Canada to the Philippines is twice that from Canada to Great Britain, the postal rate to the latter is just double that to the Philippines. To Great Britain it is 2 cents per half ounce, while to the Philippines it will be 2 cents per ounce.

CUTS AND BRUISES HEALED QUICKLY HEALED.

Chamberlain's Pain Balm applied to a cut, bruise, burn, scald or like injury will instantly allay the pain and will heal the parts in less time than any other treatment. Unless the injury is very severe it will not leave a scar. Pain Balm also cures rheumatism, sprains, swellings and lameness. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, Hawaii Territory.

Earl I. and minor officials continue to send memorials to the Dowager Empress thanking her for her riding the country of foreigners. All the information coming from the interior is that except in those parts of the country which the troops occupy the people believe that the Emperor's war victories and driven out the foreigners. It is asserted that they will continue to think so until the foreigners who were compelled to flee are able to return and conspicuous punishments are inflicted in retaliation for those who were killed.

ISENBERG IS OUT THE PRINCE IS IN

Kaleidoscopic Change In Hawaii's Politics.

SAM PARKER DENIES THAT HE WILL WITHDRAW FROM THE CAMPAIGN

Col. McCarthy Hints That Isenberg Wasn't Wanted Except as Second Choice—Delegates Coming to Town Discuss the Chairmanship of Convention.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Prince David Kawanakoa yesterday announced himself as a candidate for Congress on the Democratic ticket. Following closely upon this surprise came the positive statement in an evening paper that Samuel Parker would withdraw from the race for Congress out of regard for Prince David.

These two announcements coming on one day were enough to keep the leaders talking and yesterday the town fairly hummed with politics. On every street corner men stood in groups and related to one another the startling news. It was not a matter of great surprise that David finally came out as a candidate, for it has been believed all along that he had an itching to get into the fight and was only kept out of it by personal matters that tied his hands. Nor was it particularly surprising that the Democrats should so immediately and so summarily drop Paul Isenberg, to whom they decided earlier in the week to tender the nomination. All along Prince David was the first choice of the bosses of the party and it was only because David flatly refused to entertain the idea of being a candidate that it was decided to tender the nomination to Isenberg. The latter left town before he could be reached officially and the leaders now say they are glad of it.

Prince David said yesterday shortly after sending the letter wherein he announced his candidacy that he had never declined the nomination offered him by the Democrats. He had waited, he said, for the purpose of ascertaining what his strength would be in case he should decide to run. The result of this quiet little canvass of the situation, he said, was satisfactory to him and so he had decided to come out for the nomination. That any agreement had existed between himself and Sam Parker not to oppose each other he expressly denied. Mr. Parker had asked him if he intended to accept the Democratic nomination, and he had replied that he had not decided. He had heard that Sam Parker had said to others that he did not desire to oppose him but beyond that knew nothing.

The surprising and somewhat unbelievable statement that Sam Parker would withdraw in favor of David appeared in the Independent in the evening. That such action should be taken by Mr. Parker after the positive manner in which he stated his position to an Advertiser man the day before seemed scarcely possible, and so the statement in the Independent was taken cum grano salis by the more astute of the politicians. The article referred to is as follows:

"Mr. Samuel Parker has endeavored himself to all the friends of Hawaii by withdrawing from his candidacy as delegate to Congress in favor of Prince David, and his noble act will not be forgotten. Prince David is the strongest man here in opposition to Wilcox and if there is any common sense or royalty left among the Hawaiians he will be elected. Sam Parker will be the first man to vote for him and the election of David will mean that the lie will be given to McKinley when he claimed that the people of Hawaii wanted annexation. And when the Prince is elected, Governor Dole and his friends will stand in a peculiar light in Washington and their political prestige and veracity will feel a severe shock in the halls of the White House."

We entertain the highest esteem for Mr. Samuel Parker as an individual and a representative Hawaiian, and to his honor be it said that he loaned his name to the Republicans to defeat Robert Wilcox. It has always been known among the friends of Mr. Parker that it was contrary to his wishes and his personal interests that he should become a candidate for delegate to Congress. As long as no other man acceptable to the voters entered the field Mr. Parker was ready and willing to step into the breach and to support good and pure government against the Wilcox cabal. Mr. Parker by resigning in favor of Prince David has gained more friends than he ever commanded, and every concession and gift in the power of the Territorial government will be at his disposal for his truly patriotic and noble action in fighting against corruption and a policy which would mean the ruin of Hawaii.

Last evening four Advertiser reporters searched for Prince David, he could not be found. He dropped into the Achi meeting and then vanished in a hach.

WHAT MCCARTHY SAYS.

Col. McCarthy was seen at his home on Portia street last evening and admitted at once that a letter had been received from Prince David in which he had announced that he was a receptive candidate for the Democratic nomination for Delegate to Congress. The letter came to me this morn-

ing," said Col. McCarthy, "and with it was a request that it be not given out to the press, so I am not at liberty to show it to you. Its substance, however, is that David has been considering the offer of the nomination which was tendered to him and that while before he was not in a position to accept it, obstacles to his acceptance have been removed and he is now willing to take the nomination if it is offered to him."

"I first learned yesterday of Prince David's intention to accept the nomination, but the letter did not come to me until this morning. It will necessitate our making some changes in our plans but they will go on about as before arranged. Of course we shall now eliminate the other candidates who were mentioned and there is no doubt that David will be nominated at the Territorial convention."

"What will be done about the Isenberg matter I do not know. We don't yet know where Mr. Isenberg stands anyway, for we went away before anything could be done towards offering him the nomination. You see at the meeting the other evening there were a number of names suggested as available timber for Congress and among them was that of Mr. Isenberg. We did not exactly decide to offer him the nomination but a committee was appointed to wait upon him to see if he would accept it. He went to Kaula before anything could be done about it. "By-the-way, how did the Advertiser get that report of that caucus anyway? We were all thunder struck when we read it in the paper and saw Paul Isenberg's picture there. You must have had some one located where he could hear what was said. It was plain enough that no one gave the meeting away for some one must have been there taking notes. No one but a newspaper man could have told it as well as it was told."

"Of course as Mr. Isenberg has never been officially informed of the result of the meeting, the committee not having had a chance to inform him of what was done, it will be easy to let the matter drop as far as he is concerned, and that leaves the way open for an acceptance of the candidacy of Prince David. "There is no danger but that Prince David will be nominated. All we need was his consent to run and now that we have that the way is easy for us. We shall hold the mass meeting Monday next and at that we shall choose the delegates for the Territorial convention. We shall hold the convention about the first of October. The date has not yet been settled upon, but will be as soon as the Democratic Central Committee can meet. It will be held in this city without doubt."

SAM PARKER TALKS.

Samuel Parker, when seen by an Advertiser reporter last night concerning his relations with Prince David Kawanakoa in the matter of the nomination for Congressman, said that the interview with him in yesterday's Advertiser was correct and that he stood by his statement contained therein. He added that the article which appeared in an evening paper, contradicting the assertions in the Advertiser, was written in contradiction of the facts.

"If I am nominated for Congress I shall most certainly run," said Mr. Parker. "Of course it is all rather previous at present as I haven't been nominated yet. But if I am, why I shall run most assuredly. No! I will not withdraw in favor of Prince David, nor have I made any such assertion. At it turns out Prince David will not withdraw in favor of myself."

POLITICAL NOTES.

H. P. Baldwin, for Senator, and J. E. Kipi and C. H. Dickey, for Representatives, have been nominated by the Hawaiian district Republicans. For the remainder of the Maui delegation, the names of Judge A. N. Kepoikali and M. H. Reuter were proposed for Senators. J. M. Kaneakua is reported as being out for the lower house, together with George Hons, A. E. Tavares, Henry Long, P. N. Kahokuluna and J. K. Nakili.

Registrar Wray Taylor has received from G. P. Tulloch, chairman of the Board of Registration for the Second District including Kohala, Kona and Kauai, Hawaii, the figures of registration which had been received up to September 20th. They were as follows: 1st precinct, 279; 2nd precinct, 78; 3rd precinct, 183; 4th precinct, 138. Total 678.

National Committeeman W. H. Cornwell, John Richardson and T. R. Lyons will probably get the Maui Democratic nominations for the Senate.

Nearly 2,000 voters have been registered in Maui district. A new Richmond is in the field for the chairmanship of the Republican Territorial Convention. H. P. Baldwin will be advanced by the Maui and Hawaiian Republicans and his name will be proposed by George Hons, of Maui.

Paul H. says he can protect foreigners in China.

DEFINING A BOUNDARY.

President Loubet Draws a Line Between Costa Rica and Colombia.

PARIS, Sept. 15.—President Loubet, acting as arbitrator in the boundary dispute between Colombia and Costa Rica, decides that the frontier between the two republics is formed by the cordillera of the mountains setting out from Punta Mona, on the Atlantic, and crossing northwards the valley from Rio Tarina to Rio Sibola, then by a line drawn at about the ninth degree of latitude between the Atlantic and the Pacific. Afterwards the boundary follows a line between Chiriqui Viejo and the tributaries of the Gulf of Dulce ending at Punta Buraya, on the Pacific. The islands east and southwestern Punta Mona, near the coast, belonging to the Colombia, and those further away from the continent lying between the Mosquito coast and the Isthmus of Panama are also Colombia territory, as well as the island situated east of the Purya Islands and including them. The islands west of this point are assigned to Costa Rica.

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Bed Spreads,

75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50.

Lace Curtains,

\$1.40, \$1.50, \$2.25, and \$3.00 a pair.

Mosquito Nets,

90 inch, 10 yards, \$3.50 a piece.

Cotton Huck Towels,

50c, \$1.00, \$1.50, and \$2.00 a dozen.

Linen Huck Towels,

\$2.00, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$5.00 a dozen.

Table Linen,

65 inches wide, 75c, \$1.00, and \$1.25 a yard.

Napkins,

\$1.00, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, and \$2.50 a dozen.

Napkins,

In red, with fringe, 75c, \$1.00, and \$1.25 a dozen.

Sheetings,

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Is the Original and Only Genuine Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis.

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Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was a doubly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant's previous action when charged is a gross fraud, and he is now regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 17, 1894.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is a liquid medicine which cures PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. Is a Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

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Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE for Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

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Rapidly cures short attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The imitators of this Remedy have given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne, in bold letters, 1894, 21, St. M. and Co., by chemists.

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